

—At the conclusion of the regular papers on the programme, President Quaintance called on Mr. J. R. Malloch, who responded with a few general remarks on systematic entomology in Scotland. Commenting on the insects of this country, he stated that he found an unusually large number showing light colors and bright hues as compared with those of Europe.

—Under "Notes and Exhibition of Specimens," Mr. Marlatt commented on the present status of the quarantine bill and stated that it had now reached a satisfactory stage and would in all probability be made a law during the present session of Congress. He also referred to the action of the governor of California in calling a special session of the legislature for the direct purpose of placing a quarantine on Hawaiian fruits. The purpose of this legislation is to prevent the introduction of the fruit fly, which is now established in Hawaii.

—Mr. J. A. Hyslop gave the following notes from the Pacific Northwest. He said:

The food of *Laropsis*, sp. n., Rowher: While driving through a fallow field at Govan, Washington, on August 24, 1911, I noticed one of these wasps awkwardly traveling over the ground, half flying and half walking. On closer examination it was found to be carrying a locustid with which it was unable to fly. The insects were collected and when submitted, respectively, to Messrs. Rohwer and Caudell, of this Society, for determination, both proved to be new species. The locustid was a species of *Phrixocnemis* as yet undescribed.

*Brachycystis amplus* Blake: These mutillids have occurred in great numbers each spring of the three years that I have spent in the semiarid Big Bend country of Washington, viz, 1909, 1910, and 1911. At Conell, on April 5, 1910, they were so numerous about lights as to remind one very forcibly of the annual flights of ephemerids in this city. At Govan they were decidedly troublesome, flying into and clogging the lamp chimneys.

*Crioccephalus productus* Lec.: These cerambycids have been extremely numerous during the month of August of the past three years at Pullman, Washington, where they were very troublesome, entering houses and flying about lights in a headlong manner, as do lachnosternas in the east. As many as ten were collected in my room in one evening. These beetles are known to spend their larval stages in *Pinus ponderosa* and are probably brought to Pullman as larvæ and pupæ in cord wood, as the nearest standing timber is 12 miles away.

*Olethreutes rubipunctana* Kearfoot: The larvæ of this moth were quite numerous in the dry seed-pods of the common iris (*Iris missouriensis*) about Pullman. The larvæ feed on the seed and spin a cocoon within the seed chamber, wherein they hibernate during the winter. Larvæ were collected on March 12, 1910, from which three specimens of the parasite *Ascogaster* sp. n. emerged on May 11 and one more parasite on June 20. In 1911 iris seed-pods containing these lepidopterous larvæ were again collected and on June 15 an adult moth emerged.

*Crambus cypridalis* Hulst: A remarkable flight of these moths occurred at Pullman for three nights, September 23, 24, and 25, in 1911. The moths were so numerous about arc lights that they gave the light the appearance of being enveloped in a driving snow storm.

*Aphochantus desertus* Coq.: The pupa of this fly was found in the pine-needle mold that had accumulated in a hollow on one of the large boulders which cap the summit of Moscow Mountain, Idaho. The pupa was collected on July 24, 1910, and placed in some of the extremely dry mold in which it was found, in a box. On August 24 the fly emerged.

*Tephritis finalis*: The larvæ and puparia of these flies were found in the floral heads of the wild sunflowers (*Balsamorhiza sagittifolia*) at Pullman on May 9, 1910. They always occurred one in a seed capsule and averaged over 6 flies to the floral head, 70 flies having been reared from 11 heads. The flies started to emerge on May 24 and continued emerging until June 2. However, these floral heads were moistened and probably presented abnormal conditions that disturbed the normal appearance of the adults.

—Mr. Pierce stated that he was preparing a treatise on the biology of North American weevils, including notes also on Central and South American forms. There are important gaps in our present knowledge of these insects and comparatively little is known of the breeding habits of our Otiorhynchidæ and Rhynchitidæ. Any help along these lines which will enable him to work out some of these difficult problems will be appreciated, and, if possible, he prefers to use published records, so that the credit may go to the original observer.

Mr. Pierce also summarized the classification of the temperatures as used in the study of the boll weevil. The various temperatures are grouped into zones in accordance with their effects on the insects, as follows: